

HOPE FOR FORLORN WOMEN

Friends of Destitute Girls Before the Charity Committee.

APPEALS THAT WILL BE MET

Charitable Women Detail the Work in the Institutions Under Their Direction—Sister Love a Motor to Guide Forlorn Women Back From a Wayward Life.

The hearing of the District charitable institutions was again taken up by the joint Congressional Committee on Charities sitting in the Senate District Committee room, yesterday afternoon. Charitable work for young women was the special subject to which the session was devoted. The directors which the discussion was to take was set forth in the following topics, as set forth in the schedule: Temporary homes for young women; the need of several institutions; the work of the House of the Good Shepherd; how far this work should be maintained by the public; and if there is duplication in the work.

The hearing was conducted by Senators McMillan and Fawcett and Representative Norcross of the committee.

It began about 2:30 o'clock and there were present about twenty persons, representing the following institutions:

The Woman's Christian Association, the Woman's Christian Home, the Association of Works of Mercy, the Hope and Help Mission, the House of the Good Shepherd and the Home for Friendless Colored Girls.

Especially favorable impressions seemed to have been made upon the committee by the reports of the Hope and Help Mission and the Home for Friendless Colored Girls. The members inquired specifically into the work of these institutions and upon discussing the representatives remarked that the reports they brought showed good work done and was evidence of the need of further Governmental assistance.

When the officers of the Home for Friendless Colored Girls expatiated on the large field to be covered by the institution and the small means at its command, the committee evinced particular interest, instructed the officers how to proceed to secure the needed money and gave them assurance of the committee's assistance when the matter shall come up to be voted upon.

The first institution heard when the committee convened was the Woman's Christian Association of Thirtieth street, represented by Mrs. W. P. Cliff and Mrs. M. E. Freeman. They said the home was the first institution of the kind in the District. It was founded in 1867. In 1870 it was incorporated. It is often commended with the Y. M. C. A., but is an entirely different organization.

Several classes of women are benefited by the home. Old women who have no homes of their own are given permanent shelter. Some are given temporary homes after being in hospitals. Women who come here from other cities trying to procure positions or offices often become stranded, and these, too, are accommodated. Working women whose earnings are not enough for self support are given a home and receive the payment of nominal board. The institution is strictly non-sectarian. No questions as to religion are asked of the applicants for help.

Restoration of fallen women is another part of the work. There are many from eight to ten of these women in the home. Last year 5,692 lodgings were furnished and 6,574 meals given. The home is supported partly by the Government and partly by private subscription. The annual appropriation is \$1,000. About \$300 additional is raised by private subscription.

Out of 485 persons who were given homes last year only 50 were residents of the District.

Mrs. Gurley and Mrs. W. W. Herring appeared for the Young Women's Christian Association. They reported that the institution was founded in 1887. For the past four years the home has received a yearly appropriation of \$1,000. Other sources of income are from private subscription. The association owns its own building. It makes an annual report to the Associated Charities. The girls are received between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, and then there are accommodations for from thirty-five to forty women. Employment is found for inmates who are capable of work.

The Association of Works of Mercy of 2408 K street, represented by Sisters Dorothy and Mary, was the next to present a report. The association, they said, is of the Episcopal denomination. The annual appropriation from the Government is \$1,500. The annual expenses are \$1,500. The association furnishes what is known as long houses for fallen women; that is, no girl is received for a period less than one year. They are eventually found employment.

The report of the Hope and Help Mission of 318 Third street was made by Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. LaFetra. The home, these ladies said, confines its work wholly to fallen women. These girls are taken without regard to color, religion or age.

A special study is made of each girl, with regard to the particular falling which caused her to fall, with the idea of strengthening her at this point. No religious test is required to be employed other than that of love. The girls are told that it is their own home and are assured of the love and sympathy of the workers. The home accommodated last year 397 girls, the vast majority of whom were permanently reformed.

Father James T. Mackin and Mrs. Vance, reporting for the House of the Good Shepherd, corner of Third and T streets, were next heard. The house is devoted to the reclamation of fallen women and also to caring for girls who are liable to go astray. The house which is on the corner of Third and T streets has had 250 years' experience in this work and is composed of Christian nurses, who are specially trained for the work.

Congress annually appropriates \$2,700 for the society. The expenses are \$7,000 and are made up by the pay for service done by the inmates and by private subscriptions.

The home is controlled by a board of directors, composed of persons of different denominations. No question of sect is asked inmates, but the regular services of the Catholic Church are carried out. As soon as the girls are able to work and show signs of reformation homes are found for them. There are at present forty-six inmates of the home. Girls who enter the institution of their own free will may leave whenever they so desire. These sent by the authorities are confined until an order for their dismissal is received from the same source. The Home for Friendless Colored Girls of Mount Pleasant, represented by Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Caroline Taylor was next accorded a hearing.

The home these ladies reported covers a field entirely its own. It is devoted to the reclamation of colored girls found wandering in the alleys and back streets and to training them for honest work. The girls are kept two years in the institution, and then, if they are found to be reformed, they are sent to the homes of their own people, or to the institution. Mrs. Taylor, who is the superintendent of the home, told how, at times, the officers are forced to beg at hotels and other places for food, as otherwise

MISTAKES OF YOUTH

Are Causing Anguish and Distress in Thousands of Families.

Hidden Diseases Resulting From Youthful Imprudence Daily Curving a Shoulder to a Premature Grave.

Like father, like son. Shall you blush at yours? Shall you see your children dwindle to the grave as thousands are doing daily? No, not one married, or of countless marrieds, that would not have healthy families. Therefore, if you are aware of any physical defect, such as excess of mucus, consult us at once. We treat most successfully upon the latest scientific principles.

CHRONIC All Diseases of a SKIN AND SPECIAL NATURE

BLOOD Privately, Safely and DISEASES Permanently Cured.

And All Effects of ABUSES, EXCESSES AND IMPROPER LIFE.

CURES GUARANTEED In All Cases Undertaken. No Experiments or Failures. Charges for treatment very moderate.

The National Medical and Surgical Institute, 717 Fourteenth Street N. W.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 5, 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. Consultation free and invited.

Their charges would go hungry. The superintendent further said that the building which the home at present occupies is a tumble-down shanty and not one-tenth as large enough for its needs. A piece of land back of Howard University had, however, been given the home by Mrs. Maria Stoddard, of New Haven, Conn. If Congress would make an appropriation to put a building on this lot immediately the work could be done in the field covered by the home.

The committee were inclined to look very favorably on Mrs. Taylor's request, and told her that if the home would make out an estimate of the appropriation required and submit it to the District Commissioners it should receive every consideration.

This closed yesterday's session. Today, which is to be the last day of the hearings, will be devoted to work among men out of employment.

THE MINSTREL ATHLETES

Pleasant Entertainment at the Columbia Last Night.

Songs by the C. A. C. Boys and Full Dress Performance of the Roman Ladder Act.

The C. A. C. boys gave their minstrel act at the Columbia last night, and they were entirely modern, up-to-date, gay, pleasing and creditable to the projectors and participants. A big house greeted the performers and cheered them on to do their best. The entertainment was given in two parts. The first part was given over to the regular minstrel first part. F. W. Cullen presided with the grace of Robert and the sublimity of Beethoven. He was flanked by a goodly row of songsters, and the comic burlesques on the enigmatically Joseph Cullen, R. J. Feall, Jr., C. D. Vining, George O'Connor, J. A. Magee, and F. H. Parsons. The jokes were all fresh and hit off all the social people and issues. There was some dodging through the audience as shafts struck the heads of the marks.

Taylor Cronin was greatly admired for his singing of "I Live in the Heart of the Storm." Joe Cullen gave "Old Town" new and good with his "Rocky Mountain" song. Jack's music with his singing effect, George O'Connor caught the house with his comic capers, vocal and otherwise, in "Ma Li-Lu" and the quartet covered themselves with several kinds of glory. They are the C. A. C. boys, and their roster includes Messrs. Hiney, Gough, Armstrong, and Cronin. A club melody brought the curtain down on the first act, and the comedians of the orchestra made music while the scene was shifted.

The second part was devoted to athletics, and it was the first display of amateur athletic work ever seen in this city. The numbers were varied and numerous, which curiously individual mention, but everyone connected with this portion of the program deserves the largest measure of praise. It opened with a waltz drill under the direction of F. B. Nelson, Jr. by Messrs. King, Thompson, Padgett, Miller, Ross, L. and J. Deiter, Tremmer, Cushman, Collins, Antim, Barry, Mann, Hubbard, Fox, J. and T. Doran, Biscove, Renshaw, Lipson, and Tibbets.

A "brother act" was performed by Messrs. Crosby, Ross and Waters. They were followed by a burlesque by Messrs. Cullen and Collins, then came a horizontal bar act by Messrs. Sevall, Stuenkel, Harding, Ross, Allen, and Crosby, succeeded by Will Alger, of Baltimore, in a comic monologue. Prof. Carter and H. B. Moore gave a sparkling musical comedy.

Then came the Roman Ladder act, which was clean cut and finished, and the various figures were presented with a finish and a promptness which would have done credit to the most expert professionals. The act was presented in full dress, and was especially in appearance as it was finished in execution. Adam Johnson, in masterly manner, performed the difficult task of holding the ladders; with him were Messrs. Waters, Cabers, Ross, Antim, Allen, Holbrook, Elder, and Maddox. Master J. R. Cabers' solo act, which was equalled by Messrs. Ross, Crosby and Masters Nolan, Miller, and Tremmer in acrobatics.

The last portions of the bill were devoted to a clever parallel bar act, original musical specialties by Will Bailey, and pyramids by eighteen of the club's athletes. The work of the members in all the athletic numbers reflected great credit upon Prof. John Crosby's excellent training and coaching, and the whole performance was expert and creditable to the diligent purveyors in every respect.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mount Pleasant Association Re-Elects Its Old Board.

The annual meeting of the Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association was held last evening at Howard Avenue Congregational Church. There was a large attendance and President Somerville was in the chair.

The most important matter discussed was the proposed street railway extension in that section of the city. It was finally decided that the committee on street railways should do all in their power to secure the enactment of any legislation which would give better transportation facilities in that section of the northwest. The committee were instructed, however, to favor only a single-track system on streets running east and west.

On motion of Mr. Chapin Brown the old board of officers was renewed and re-elected themselves. They are, president, J. W. Somerville; vice presidents, Theodore A. Harding, E. W. Woodruff, W. L. Cole; recording secretary, T. M. Eley; corresponding secretary, J. R. Buckley; treasurer, A. B. Litchfield.

AFRAID OF THE FLOORS

A New Objection to Removing the Postoffice Department.

An Engineer's Report That the New Building Will Not Sustain the Vast Weight of Files.

A grave and new complication arose yesterday in the matter of the proposed removal of the Postoffice Department from its present quarters in the old city postoffice building. The latest objection to the building is that it will not sustain the weight which will be exacted of it.

It was said at the Postoffice Department today that a particular and trusted friend of the Postmaster General, a friend in whose ability as an engineer the Postmaster General has confidence, has rendered a report showing that if the records and files of the Postoffice Department be placed in the new building, as proposed, a calamity of the Ford's Theater character might follow.

This report is being kept under close cover and will not be released until the Postmaster General enters his final plea against the transfer of the department.

There is no disposition to reflect on the strength of the city postoffice building and its adequacy for all the uses for which it was designed, but the files and records of the department weigh thousands of tons, and as the city postoffice is to occupy the basement and lower floors these files and records would have to be stored in one of the upper stories, and it was at one time proposed to store them away in the top story.

The department will also make a determined effort to prevent this transfer on the ground of insufficiency of floor space. The area of the new city postoffice building would be 2,000 square feet less than the area which the Postoffice Department is already crowded. Of course, the new building has more room than the Postoffice Department building proper, but then, adjacent to the department building are several buildings which are not part of the Postoffice Department but the rental of private buildings for public purposes is bad business, and it is probable that Postmaster General Gary will urge the recommendation which Postmaster General Wainmaker made, that two stories be added to the present Postoffice Department building.

It is reported by engineers that the present walls are thick enough to bear the added weight, and the addition could be made without materially interfering with the appearance of the building. It is supposed that that death was due to heart disease brought on by his excessive work. Mr. Heber was thirty years of age and a native of Baltimore, but has lived in this city since boyhood. For a number of years past he has been engaged in an architectural business at No. 1745 Fourteenth street northwest. He was a member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, which organizations will have charge of the funeral, which will be held tomorrow afternoon.

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BRAVOS FOR HUBERMAN.

Splendid Enthusiasm for the Great Boy Violinist Yesterday.

Broslaw Huberman gave his second concert at the Columbia, yesterday afternoon. The audience was larger than was expected in view of the day of the week. It is supposed that that death was due to heart disease brought on by his excessive work. Mr. Heber was thirty years of age and a native of Baltimore, but has lived in this city since boyhood. For a number of years past he has been engaged in an architectural business at No. 1745 Fourteenth street northwest. He was a member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, which organizations will have charge of the funeral, which will be held tomorrow afternoon.

His second number was a Romanza by Raff, for which he was given rapt attention, and finally responded with a dainty morceau of delicious cadence and requiring alert dexterity in barring and pizzicato. The last number was a solo by Carmen fantasia. He illuminated the familiar phrases with exquisite new meaning and when the end came the audience was loath to leave. Nor did it go. Half of those in the audience held their seats to the end and were enviously brought out by and accorded a standing ovation.

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We'll put our regular prices against the reduced prices of any house in the city.

A bargain these days is your money's worth. You don't get it so often, that you ought to feel satisfied when you do.

Money back if you can beat our prices.

Pure wool Men's Suits start at \$7.50.

EISEMAN BROS.

Corner 7th and E Sts. N. W. No Branch Store in Washington.

DEATH CAUSED BY GRIEF

Martin Heber Follows His Mother-in-Law to the Grave.

He Loved Her Deeply, and the Shock of Her Death Caused His Own.

Two within less than twenty-four hours death has entered the home of Mr. Heber, 1415 P street northwest. On Saturday morning Mrs. Henrietta Berger, Mrs. Heber's mother, died after an illness of nearly three years, and yesterday morning Mr. Heber himself was found dead in bed. It is thought that the latter's death was the result of grief over the death of his mother-in-law.

Mrs. Berger had lived with her son-in-law for many years, and there existed between them the greatest affection. When he retired to his room Sunday night he was worn out with grief and left a note with some friends who were to remain at the house all night.

He did not complain of being ill, however, and when his little nephew, who slept in an adjoining room, heard his uncle breathing hard during the early hours of the morning, he simply thought he was still grieving and did not disturb him. After a short time he heard no more.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Mrs. Heber went to her husband's chamber to arouse him for breakfast and found him dead. It is supposed that that death was due to heart disease brought on by his excessive work. Mr. Heber was thirty years of age and a native of Baltimore, but has lived in this city since boyhood. For a number of years past he has been engaged in an architectural business at No. 1745 Fourteenth street northwest. He was a member of Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, which organizations will have charge of the funeral, which will be held tomorrow afternoon.

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THE DELAY OF ANOTHER DAY

No Action Yesterday on Senator Morgan's Cuban Resolution.

Weyler's Woeeful Victims

Naked, Bleeding and Starving to Death—The Alabama Senator's Dramatic Plea—The Mississippi Floods—Interchange of Words Between Two Southern Senators.

In the Senate yesterday the joint resolution recognizing belligerency on the island of Cuba, which had been introduced some weeks ago by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, was taken up, and Mr. Morgan asked for a vote upon it. Objection was interposed by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who said he had only just returned to the city from the funeral obsequies of his colleague in the House, Mr. Miliken, and was not prepared to speak upon the resolution today.

He said that other Senators, among them Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, also desired to speak upon it. He assured Mr. Morgan that he had no desire to delay action in the matter, and was quite willing to have the vote taken as soon as it could properly be held. He said, however, that he would have a time fixed for such vote, as Mr. Morgan suggested, but he was anxious to have it out of the way as the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. Morgan said that he had reliable authority for the statement that, under the present policy of Gen. Weyler there were thousands of people literally starving to death in Cuba. In the vicinity of Matanzas, and in other cities, and towns, there were hundreds of persons naked, diseased, starving and begging for the crumbs that fell from the tables of the rich.

That condition of things had been brought about, he said, by the most inhuman method of warfare that Weyler had instituted in Cuba—that of driving the people from their homes, where they might be able to subsist themselves, and herding them in camps and cities, where they were required to remain, under promise of support from the Spanish government.

That promise was not only not kept, but was wilfully violated. He was afraid that before the Senator from Maine would get ready to submit his remarks, hundreds of persons would starve to death in Cuba under that policy. The people of the United States were sending money and provisions to India to help the starving Hindus, but no such contributions were sent to Cuba. If any attempt to do so were made, the contributions would be intercepted by the ships of the United States, or, if not, they would be refused admittance into the ports of Cuba. "Well, sir," he exclaimed, dramatically, "I cannot remain in a state of contentment while I know that such things are going on, while I know that these suffering, these woe, these outrages, these terrible injustices, are going on under the name of Spanish warfare."

Let the burden of responsibility fall upon those that are willing to bear it. I am not the name of God and humanity. I am not willing to share in that burden. No, sir, not for a day. What I conceive to be the duty of the Senate is forthwith to act on the joint resolution and either pass it or refuse to pass it.

Let us stand in an honest and sincere light before God and humanity. Let us not attempt to deceive ourselves, and to deceive mankind at large, with the idea that we have got any human sympathy left in our bosoms, or any feeling of resentment against the outrages and barbarities perpetrated in Cuba, while we stand here taking thought about the expression of our honest views on this great subject.

I will consent, however, to further delay knowing that, in doing so, I am exposing men to suffering, starvation, disease, and death, from which they would be saved by the passage of this joint resolution, whether passed by the House and approved by the President, or not.

Mr. Hale said that he did not agree with Mr. Morgan as to the present condition of things in Cuba. Nor did he think that the passage of the joint resolution would tend to improve matters there. He thought that it would rather intensify them. He assured Mr. Morgan that he had no desire to delay action, and would be ready to proceed with the discussion tomorrow.

With this the colloquy closed and the joint resolution was over until tomorrow morning. Mr. Chandler introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union now assembling in Washington, and after remarks in support of it by Mr. Allison, of California, the committee on Appropriations was reported on.

Mr. Chandler also introduced a bill to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness, not exceeding \$50,000,000 in amount, to meet temporary deficiencies of the revenue.

They are to be payable three years after their date and bear interest at 3 per cent. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Vest's resolution for an investigation by the Committee on Commerce as to the causes of the disastrous floods in the Mississippi was reported back favorably from the Committee on Commerce and Territories, and went over till tomorrow.

A message from the President was laid before the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations recommending an appropriation of \$5,000 to be paid to the government of Italy for distribution among the heirs of three Italian lynched in Louisiana last August "without admitting the liability of the Government of the United States."

The Senate then went into executive session and Mr. Morgan delivered another installment of his speech against the arbitration treaty with Great Britain.

When the doors were reopened the Senate bill to provide free homes on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and to reserve the public lands for that purpose, was taken up as the unfinished business. Mr. Morgan was opposed to it by Mr. Macon (Dem., Ga.), and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.). While Mr. Morgan was on the floor he was twitted by Mr. Tillman with attempting to "gobble up" the public lands for the benefit of Alabama and other States that had them, and, leaving out such States as South Carolina, as there were no public lands.

"I am not a gobble," Mr. Morgan said, severely, "and the rules of decency do not apply to me." The colloquy between the two Senators continued in a rather bitter tone. Mr. Tillman declaring in the course of it that nearly half the people of Alabama had descended from the men of South Carolina, and were proud of their forefathers. Mr. Morgan's comment on this was that he was willing to vote that all who came to Alabama from South Carolina should go back there.

"I never have seen an Alabamian that came from South Carolina," said Mr. Tillman, "who was not proud of it." "Yes," said Mr. Morgan, contemptuously,

Increased with Age

Has the Success of Dr. Walker,

1411 Penna. Ave. Ad. Willard's Hotel

The measure of success with which Dr. Walker has been favored remains a source of wonder and admiration. The wonder of it never ceases to be a topic of conversation among his professional brethren. Indeed, that wonder increases as time passes, and that success, which some people still would only temporary, has proved to be permanent and abiding, and continues to increase as the public becomes more and more familiar with the genuine merits upon which it is based.

Many explanations are offered, varying in frankness, according to the spirit of the speaker. Superior skill, experience and training are ascribed Dr. Walker, even by his rivals, but first of all, and above all, it is the fact that Dr. Walker has with him, with dignity and with truthfulness, the endorsement of a professional man should, promising no more than he can perform and claiming no more than he is accomplished.

That his practice is today larger than it ever has been cannot be attributed to the truthful advertising that he has been able to secure. He has not, however, been able to keep the number of his patients from increasing. It is the fact that Dr. Walker has with him, with dignity and with truthfulness, the endorsement of a professional man should, promising no more than he can perform and claiming no more than he is accomplished.

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